The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1853. No. 89

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable in advance.)

Per Annum.....Rs. 13 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... " 8 | Per Month..... " 1 8

Single Copies, 8 annas.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

UNDER 10 lines..... Rs. 3 | ABOVE 10 lines per line As. 4
Repetitions..... " 1½ | Repetitions, do..... " 2

Discount allowed to the Trade,—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.* —*The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers, one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT,

Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape if inducement offer.

MESSRS GREEN'S fine A. I. Frigate built Passenger Ship "SERINGAPATAM," 1000 Tons, H. J. GIMBLETT, Commander; has first-rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

CURE FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river, in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump to it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 2nd, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Saltney Street, in this town was, through his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady Gamsboro, dated March 18th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was a *near*, with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 25th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—Susan Dolier, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Cartlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Signed) ROBERT G BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swelling
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipple
Chilblains	Sore Throats
Clipped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—At Chemists in Calcutta, Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay.—Messrs. Oakes, Delgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Jayne and Sons, 8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cooper, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. [illegible]F, Ruzareebaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co., Monghyr; [illegible]yth and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; [illegible] Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhuglutty Chuen Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co, Allahabad; Brandon and [illegible]ucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, [illegible]ghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., [illegible]nd Lahore: MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Cox, [illegible]oozepore; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodianah and Juhundur [illegible] Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnson, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secundrabad; Hime and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1½ at 2s. 1½d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1⅝ at 2s. 1 7-16thsd. For
ON CALCUTTA—at [illegible]ordt. bills.
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 98⅞
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅛
at sight, .. Rs. 99 7-16ths
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 100⅛ at 100½
at sight, ... 100½
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 S—Rs. 247 at 250

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each.	53 Sales.	
Oriental Bank	"	250	do.	92 at 93.
Corporation.				
Commercial Bank.	"	1,000	do	25½ pr. ct. pm. sales
Agra Bank.....	"	500	do	45 to 46 pr. ct. ex-div.
Bank of Madras..	"	1,000	do	1,000 20½ pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	"	12,000	do	12,000 20,500
Colaba Press Com.	"			5,850 refused.
Colaba Land Com.	"	10,000	do	7,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	"	500	do	400 60 per ct. discd.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	"	50	do	19 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 112	@ 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 106	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1839-30	..	Rs. 106	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 103: 15-16ths.	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1839-33	..	Rs. 106½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 99 : 13 16ths	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 99 : 13-16ths	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10½	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10	per Anom.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 247	per 100
Republican Dollars.....	Rs. 225 at 226	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 176.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ at 105	per 100 tls.
Gobi Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 16⅝	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15⅞	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London... £ 2-15..... per ton.
To Liverpool £ 2 15..... per ton.
To Calcutta.. Nominal..... per Rees.
To China.... Rs. 16..... per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 8 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of 100 and upwards..... 2 per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills..... 4 per cent per annum
On Private Bills..... 8 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ... 7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... 8 do do

(Not exceeding 3 months)

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rates.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do at 2 do do .....2s. 0⅞d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. 0⅝d. do.
do at 10 day's do .....2s. 0⅜d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....
On Scotland at 1 do do ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes payable throughout India.....

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at one *day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ¼ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 50 and upwards..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 3 months' notice.. 4 per cent
N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 8 per cent.
N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do
N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amounts of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight.. 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee
Do 3 do do .. 2s. 0¾d. "
Do 2 do do .. 2s. 0⅞d. "
Do 30 days' sight.... 2s. 0⅝d. "
Do sight..... 2s. 0⅜d. "

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

SELECTION.

NEW SLAVE TRADE.

(From the Standard.)

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Brougham asked of the Colonial Secretary whether he had seen a proclamation by Mr. Roberts, the President of Liberia, complaining of a disguised slave trade recently carried on between Africa and the West Indies? The duke of Newcastle confessed that he had not seen the proclamation, but acknowledged that he knew something of an organised transmission of Africans to the West Indies, which, however, he contended, could not be a disguised slave trade, in as much as the agents in the affair are Messrs Hyde, Hodge, & Co, most respectable commercial gentlemen, and contractors with government for the supply of negroes. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has made every one acquainted with the rising state of Liberia—a Christian negro state on the west coast of Africa—the refuge of escaped or emancipated negroes from all parts of the world. Many, too, have the honour and pleasure of knowing the enlightened and benevolent President of that State, who has lately visited this country, and they who know his good sense, his kind heartedness and enthusiasm for the conversion and civilisation of the vast continent from which he derives his lineage, feel that this able, amiable, and pious man, or such as he, must be the appointed instrument for bringing the most barbarous division of the globe within the pale of Christianity. We have called a Liberia Christian state, and such it is in a much higher sense than the name is commonly bestowed. Its population are, in morals and in religious observances, behind no people in the world; its churches and ministers of religion are more numerous, in proportion to the general number of the citizens, than elsewhere. It were well if every state of Christendom as well merited the name of Christian. Now, as the Duke of Newcastle has thought fit to impeach the justice of President Roberts' complaint, upon the authority of the mere character of those "highly respectable commercial gentlemen," Messrs Hyde, Hodge, & Co., we have thought it proper to remind our readers of the character of the President. As to the highly respectable commercial gentlemen we know nothing about them but what President Roberts tells in his proclamation; but we know that "highly respectable commercial gentlemen" have before now done some odd things. The hero of the tale of 'Inkle and Yarico' was a highly respectable gentleman. And in those blessed days when a candidate for the suffrages of the 'highly respectable commercial gentlemen' of Liverpool, walked under banners emblazoned 'Liberty and the Slave Trade,' very many highly respectable commercial gentlemen were deeply [illegible] in that 'slave trade,' so strangely associated with the sacred name of liberty upon [illegible] banners. The Duke of Newcastle indeed admitted that he had not seen the proclamation of President Roberts, which he so flippantly slighted in deference to the character of his highly respectable commercial gentlemen. We shall give his Grace an opportunity of studying the document, which we copy from the *Colonisation Herald* of Philadelphia:—

Whereas Messrs. Hyde, Hodge, & Co., of London, contractors with her Britannic Majesty's Government to furnish labourers from the African coast for the West Indies, have sent some of their ships to the coast of the Republic, offering an advance of ten dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate. And whereas the extinction of the slave trade has left large numbers of predial and other labourers in the possession of the chiefs and principal men of the country, while the offer of ten dollars each is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves during the prevalence of the slave trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars by which the country was distracted.

And whereas certain refractory chiefs are reported to have engaged with the agents of said company to furnish a number of labourers, and are farther known to have in concealment near Grand Cape Mount a number of unhappy victims of their predatory excursions: And whereas complaint has been made by the government that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians—therefore, to prevent the abuses and evils which might otherwise result from the enterprise:

Be it known by this proclamation, to all whom it may concern, that the law regulating passports must be strictly observed—that vessels carrying or intending to carry away emigrants, must come to this port with their emigrants on board to obtain passports, in order that an opportunity may be presented to the government to ascertain whether the emigration be free or constrained. Every violation of the law, regulating passports will be visited with the utmost penalty of the law in that case made and provided. Done at Monrovia, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1853; and of the Republic the 5th.

The *Colonisation Herald* enters at length into the subject, and therefore we shall give a few short extracts from its statement:—

From the information which we have obtained it appears that the new plan embraces these particulars, viz., That Messrs. Hyde, Hodge & Co., of London, have contracted with the Court of Policy of British Guiana to convey 15,000 labourers from West Africa to that colony, commencing from the first of July last, on the following terms:—First, Messrs. Hyde & Co. are authorised to hire labourers under indenture, for British Guiana, for three years, at an average of tenpence for each day's work, with a claim to a return passage, after an industrial residence of such duration as may be agreed upon; with permission to Messrs. Hyde & Co. to advance them two months' wages, if necessary; secondly, that Messrs. Hyde & Co. are to be paid in London by her Majesty's Commissioners, for each adult of ten years and upwards, male or female, landed in British Guiana from the Kroo coast, £7, and for children £3 10s.; and for any sent back to the Kroo coast, £4 10s. for adults, and £2 5s. for children; thirdly, they are to be repaid the advances made to the immigrants on the production of certificates; and fourthly, the contract to continue for five years, and Messrs. Hyde & Company to import during that period 15,000 Africans. It is also understood that the same parties have made a similar proposition to a legislative committee of Jamaica to introduce into that island an equal number of Kroomen, and that this same committee are in correspondence with the authorities of the colony relative thereto. These people—the Kroo—are scattered over almost the entire West Coast of Africa. They are the watermen and sailors of the naval and merchant vessels visiting that portion of Africa, and are a hardy, industrious people, noted for great love of country. Competent judges estimate their entire population not to exceed 30,000, of both [illegible] sexes and all ages.

The Messrs Hyde, Hod[illegible]e, & Co., have contracted to carry a whole race, men [illegible] women, and infant children across the Atlantic. As this seems a difficult undertaking, however, an [illegible] ingenious process for making up the full quota has b[illegible]en hit upon as follows:—To induce and secure e[illegible] migration, Messrs Hyde & Co. have offered an adv[illegible]ance of 10 dols. for every labourer who can be indu[illegible]ced to emigrate thence to the British colonies. Thi[illegible]s advance, it is believed, will have the effect of re[illegible]ving the slave trade. As it is, some of the rebe[illegible]llious native chiefs who refuse to submit to the [illegible] Liberian government are reported to have engaged [illegible] with the British agents in question [illegible] to furnish a nu[illegible]mber of labourers for the West Indian colon[illegible]; and these honest sub-contractors are known t[illegible] lately made a number of captives by predator[illegible]cursions, whom they have collected in barracoon[illegible] Grand Cape Mount. It is not astonishing, in [illegible] of these facts, to hear that complaint has been lo[illegible] with the President of Liberia that these po[illegible]etches are to be sent off without their own [illegible]sent, just as slaves are to Cuba or Brazil.

It is to be hoped that the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Grey, who avowed himself author of the whole scheme, which the *Colonisation Herald* stigmatises as a slave trade in disguise, will think of these things.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

MORMONISM.

SIRS,—I see that my last to you on this head has had but little effect, I find the brazen and impudent front of Mormonism still dares to confront the face of day—and with the "Salt Lake" trumpery they still dare to enrage the feelings of humanity. Shame on you christians, shame on you to fall down under the sound of such delusion? You say who falls down? Don't you kneel under the sound of the delusion all you that attend their assemblies—you are as truly "Baalites, as the Israelites were in Elijah's day! They were *called* Israel but they fell down before "Baal" (in delusion), and to make the matter short, "they all fell a sacrifice to Baal?" You say you only go to hear and see the fun?—but mark there is no fun in worship, once the thing is set apart for worship it then becomes a serious affair. When you kneel there, it is either in honor of God or against him. The three Jews were cast into a fiery furnace because they would not just fall down before the image which the king had set up (mind you it was a golden one too—so as there should be no room for scruples.) You say what harm? True, that is what you say, and you do just as you say. Then God is to do nothing? or feel ashamed? Come here awhile—Job xxxi. 3 "Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange punishment to the workers of iniquity?" "Take heed what you hear, and how you hear." Shun the *appearance* of evil? "Many shall come in my name, go *not* after them."—Psalm cxxv. 5 "As for such as turn aside unto *their* crooked ways, *the Lord shall* lead them forth with the workers of iniquity"—Matt vi. 13 You are here taught "lead us not into temptation?" Who do we tempt say you? God; how did his people tempt him of old, and what did he do when he was tempted? take care he doth not strike you into "pucka Mormons"!! like Lot's wife she simply looked towards Sodom. You say, ah I'll take care! "Remember Lot's wife" she could not turn her face *from* the doomed city? Read Isaiah lxvi. 1-4 2 Thess. ii. God *shall* send them *strong* delusions that they *should* believe a lie. Oh say you that's all cant and a lie. This literally is the case with "Mr. West" the Bombay "Latter-day **** When asked how he became Mormon, he replied, "that before he was a regular sceptic until he was persuaded by a Mormon to pray &c. as he directed; since then, he has seen and felt." Don't you see, I replied, the Scripture is fulfilled to the letter. "You loved not the truth?" Why don't you make an effort to escape. Another convert, Mr. B., of "Joe's," when asked how he became a convert, replied "that before he was a regular reprobate." Now I ask such people how they can judge right from wrong, seeing they never knew the truth. Another of their converts, "D. C., a Highlander," when asked about his state (a month after his conversion), he replied "oh! they have put the "crook" on me in earnest," but what harm, it is as good to be a Mormon as anything else. True unless you are united to Christ by faith, you might as well be a. Mussleman, a Mormon, a Protestant *either*. Now, my christian friends, let me tell you *again* to mind what you are about; no man lives to himself; you are certainly for or [illegible] will be glorified *in* [illegible] against *him*, and [illegible] destruction! [illegible] you either in your salvation or [illegible] you want a security, or antidote against Mormonism or isms, you must see that you have received the *whole* of God's truth (for it is *all* needed in the "Latter days"), also you must see that you have not received the mark of the Beast, either in your hands, or your forehead!—that you don't fall down to anything of man's setting up, no matter how enchanting may be the *service* "The sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut psaltery and dulcimer and *all* kinds of music." God has promised security only to those Rev. iii. 10 "Because *thou* hast kept the *word* of my patience, I also *will* keep *thee from* the hour of temptation, which *shall come* upon *all* the world, to *try* them that dwell upon the earth," Are you on the earth? then look out there are fearful things yet to transpire. As I said the truth is the word, and unless you can pronounce *that* shibboleth rightly, you must die for it, you cannot cross the Jordan without. If David had fought the "six toed giant" in "Saul's" armour, the victory would have been ascribed to *that*! Had Abraham taken the weight of a shoe lachet from the king of Sodom it would have been said "only for that chance of fortune he might have died poor. What did Satan care for the seven sons of "Seeva" or their adjurations? None can pierce *that* dragon, but he that made him, *he* can make *his* sword to enter into his scales. Take the *sword* of the Spirit, that right Jerusalem blade, which was so highly tempered on Mount Calvary, and now is laid up behind the altar, as with David take that. Give me that said David, there is none like that. That David, that sword, that giant, were true shadows of "the true David, true sword, and true defier of Israel." By the time you have done all that Christ commands, then you will have leisure to attend to "Joe."

I am Sirs, your's obediently
"H. R."

Bombay, 30th August, 1853.

P. S.—If Christ had *thought* that *more* words or acts would have been of service, he had nothing to do but [illegible] w. all *he* did and said to have been written. John xx 30, 31. Joe says we need more, *what a liar*?

To have put a proper face on the "Mormon delusion" Joseph should have contrived to have been found *in the "patee"* along with the plates; *that* would have given his interpretation of their contents a kind of an accountable polish? Then we should not have been surprised at the after condescension of "Peter, James and John's kind attendance on the *antiquated* sage! It is of no use, the story won't stand without it. The *word* and the promulgator must be *one*? What shifts and tricks Joe was put to surely, why does not the *word commend itself*? Why all this after propping? Where did those three divine persons get *their hands* from to lay on the 'Seir" of Joseph? What part of the new Jerusalem are those twelve Apostles and Prophets to occupy? The twelve gates and twelve foundations *are* pre-occupied—no provision for more! those are said discrepancies? Has shame forgot to blush

H. R.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

TRANSLATIONS.

GENTLEMEN,—Here are a few more observations on the Marathi and Gujerathi translations of the New Testament, for which I shall feel much obliged for a corner in your valuable paper.

Matt. ii. 1, Gujrathi version—તારે જુઓ ગ્યાનીઓએ પુરવથી યરૂશાલેમમાં આવી નેહ્યુ. "Now behold there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem and said." I would suggest that before the word ગ્યાનીઓ *the wise men*, there should be inserted the indefinite pronoun કેટલ Marathi કેતાંક for we never can introduce a new person or thing in a narrative without some such antecedent. Again "*μαγοι αποανατολων*," ગ્યાનીઓએ પુરવથી is an eliptical sentence, and though in a poetical language like Greek, which abounds with elipses, it appears quite beautiful; yet in our Indian languages elipses in such cases make the sentence obscure and unmeaning I would therefore suggest as the Marathi and Hindustanee versions have done that word દેશ should be supplied before પુરવ, thus making the second and the ninth verses where the same word again occurs more intelligible, viz., "the magicians being in the east country, they saw his star." Otherwise to see the star in the east according to the common acceptation of the phrase is to see it in the east quarter of the heavens, which is quite repugnant to the Apostle's meaning.

Verse 2, Marathi version.—त्याला भजावयास आलों "We are come to worship him." According to the structure of Marathi language the verb आहों ought to be supplied after आलों as expressive of the action in progress.

Verse 3, Gujrathi version.—ને હેરોદંસ રાજા એ શાંભલીને ઘણરાઓ ને આખુ યરૂશાલેમ પંણ [ઘણરાજે] "When Herod the king had heard these things, he was troubled and all Jerusalem with him." I rather prefer the Surat Missionaries' version of this text, my reason for so doing is this, that since the word *εταραχθη troubled* applies to both Herod and Jerusalem, I do not see any reason for constructing the sentence just as it is in the original; for by so doing, it does not only lose the elegancy of composition, but it breaks also the chain of the narrative into so many pieces.

Verse 4, Gujrathi version.—ખરીસ્ટ ક્યાં જંનમે ? "Where Christ should be born?" I object to the word જનમે *should be born* as this form of subjunctive is very seldom used in asking questions; it should be put in the Future Tense ખરીસ્ટનો જનમ ક્યાં થાશે.

Verse 7, Marathi version.—नीटविचारिलों "Inquired diligently." It seems to me that the above rendering makes the import of the verb *ακριβω* to be chiefly in the diligence of the inquiry, and not in the success of it, as it ought to be. That this latter meaning is correct is evident from the after circumstance in verse 16, where Herod makes use of the information he had gotten for directing his bloody design, perhaps turning the verb into participal form in ऊन with घेतलो would give the required force and meaning to the sentence विचारून घेतलो.

Verse 18, Marathi version.—एका मनेने शोधकरा "Search diligently." Here I beg to object to the word एकाग्र which is pure Sunskrit, and it means to fix the mind and attention on one object. In the original the same word is used as in the preceding verse, with this difference that here it is used adverbially. If therefore a necessary force should be added to the meaning, I do not think we can find a better word than पक्का which is intelligible as well as forcible.

GENTLEMEN,—I am very glad to see you have commenced printing a series of papers on questions Philosophical and Critical. In your's of the 19th August, there is a letter, without signature, from one who, *in animadverting* on some of the inaccuracies which European translators of the Scriptures have fallen into, makes valuable suggestions with reference to the two phrases he condemns. He seems to have some knowledge of Greek, a language which, if he be a native Christian, I hope he will carefully study. To the native Christians we must look as the great improvers of our knowledge of the Indian languages, and the correctors of our versions. We can hardly fail to impart to our compositions, original or translated, a smack of a foreign manner as from the native manner of a correct and well written English letter, You, Gentlemen, have guessed, that the author of the paper I have just read is a native. Yet there is one point in which a native is apt to err. He may be too sure. It is not every Englishman that can write English well. It is not every educated Englishman that can write his own native tongue without making some trip, now and then. It is even possible that a man may write in a manner, thoroughly and unmistakably English, and yet err in innumerable points with reference to taste and accuracy of diction and expression. Now some of the few productions we have had from the pens of educated native youth err in some particulars. They may be quite idiomatical, they may (if they do not affect an English style as some of them do) be quite native-like; yet we often meet with inaccuracies in their composition. Now such a charge have I to make against our friend the author of this letter. In the few Gujarati words he has written he has thrice erred with reference to the Bindu or Anuswar. I would pass them over as misprints; but I find the same mistake constantly occurring elsewhere. He writes for અબ્રરાહ્યામ અબ્રરાંહ્યામ (Abraham) for પાંગ્રો પાંગ્રો for બાબ્રેલના પરવાસમાં બાબ્રેલનાં પરવાસમાં.

The first case is that of a foreign proper name which I will not insist upon. The second may be harmless, involving a question of mere taste or of the goodness of one's ear to catch a feeble tone. The third however is serious. પરવાસ is a noun of the masculine gender and singular number—બાબ્રેલના ought to agree with it's noun in gender and number; but as it stands it is of the neuter gender and plural number, and cannot be sustained at all. There is a disposition in some parts of Gujerat (Kattiawar especially) to give a nasal twang to a large number of words especially those ending in syllables preceding મ and ા thus they say ગ્યામ, ક્રામ, જ્યાા, મ્યાંગ્રા, નેં ઞે, એ ઞે, &c., for ગ્યામ, ક્રામ, જ્યાા, &c. But this is a mere Provincialism or at least Dialect, and cannot be tolerated in good composition; just as the nasal twang of the Kokon with reference to Maratha if represented in every case by an anuswar, would be scouted by by scholars of the language.

It is desirable to avoid all unnecessary letters in orthography. In a language where the orthography has been already settled there may be good reasons for retaining the most awkward combinations. But where the orthography is yet unsettled, it is desirable to adopt as simple a mode as possible except where good reasons may be found for pursuing a different course. Now there is a nasal sound heard in pronouncing the above word ગ્યામ, ક્રામ, &c., but one nasal is enough to express this sound which one is written in full. Why introduce the contracted form of a second ? ગ્યામ may be Romanized by gam, or gamm, but if the former will do why the latter? If our friend or any other, adopting the orthography with an anuswar, can give any reason in justification of the practice, besides the provincial nasal twang alluded to above, I shall be very glad, with your permission, to see a word or two on the subject.

But while I have my pen in hand, and am in a disposition to criticise, would you allow me Gentlemen to ask the makers and revisers of the Marathi and Gujerati versions of the New Testament, if they think the very first verse in the first chapter of Matthew, is correctly rendered. The Greek is *Βιβλος γενεσεως Ιησου, υἱου Δαυὶδ, υἱὸ Αβραάμ.* This is rendered in our version word for word in the order of the original, except that the fact of *υἱου* being in the Gen. case is not so clear in English as in Greek. But what is the force of the phrases "son of David, son of Abraham." The verse may be paraphrased in two ways. The Genealogy of Jesus Christ (who was) the descendant of David (who again was) the descendant of Abraham, or the genealogy of Jesus Christ (the divine personage we looked for under the title) of the son of David and (the seed of) son of Abraham. If the latter be correct there is a boldness and majesty in the words which the former does not possess; yet the former is the sense which strikes one at first sight. I am rather disposed however to think that the idea of the latter paraphrase is the true one. (See Tract Society's Harmony, page 8, note, where an idea somewhat similar but not quite the same is conveyed) I think the phrases son of David son of Abraham indicate not merely the descendant of Christ from David and David's ancestor Abraham; but are in apposition to Jesus Christ as his titles—titles by which he was already known, prophesied of and expected. Now this idea is altogether excluded in the turn given in the Maratha and Gujrati versions, which literally rendered into English are "The Genealogy of Abraham's son David and of his son Jesus Christ, or Abraham's son David, his son Jesus Christ's Genealogy"—would it not be better to render it somewhat like the following.

No. 1.—आब्राहामाचा पुत्र (आणि) दावीदा चा पुत्र येशुखरीस्त याचीवंशावळी or

No. 2.—येशुखरीस्त (जो) दावीदाचा पुत्र (आणि) आब्राहामाचा पुत्र याची वंशावळी or

No. 3.—येशुखरीस्तची (झणजे) दावीदाच्या पुत्राचि (आणि) आब्रहामाच्या पुत्राचि वंशावळी.

I have not had occasion to study Marathi critically, and am not quite sure that the language will bear the above versions. I am particularly doubtful about the 3rd, as Marathi seems to prefer a pronominal construction when the genitive case is to be used i. e. खरीस्तयाची वंशावळी and not खरीस्ता चीवंशावळी. The latter is what Gujerati *always* prefers. The former may occasionally be used but only when any obscurity is likely to occur. Compare *a* and *b* of No. 1 below, I feel more confident with reference to the Gujerati. That language will bear any of the following :—

No. 1.—*a.* અબ્રરાહ્યામ નો દીકરો (અને) દાઉદનો દીકરો ઇશુ ખરીસ્ત નેની વંશાવલીજ

b. અબ્રરાહ્યામના દીકરા (અને) દાઉદ ના દીકરા ઇશુ ખરીસ્ટની વંશાવલીજ.

No. 2.—ઇશુ ખરીસ્ટ (જે) દાઉદનો દીકરો (અને) અબ્રરાહ્યામનો દીકરો નેની વંશાવલીજ.

No. 3.—ઇશુ ખરીસ્ટની (ટિલે) દાઉદ નાં દીકરાની અને અબ્રરાંહ્યામનાં દીકરાની વંશાવલી.

Two kinds of objections may be urged against these versions. 1st, *That the idea of the second paraphrase above is perhaps forced in.* The former however is not excluded, and the peculiar arrangement, I venture to think, is likely to suggest enquiry as to the reason of it. This is desirable rather than otherwise.

2nd, The use of આણિજો ઝણજે અને જે એટલે *give to the versions the appearance of a comment or paraphrase.* It would be desirable to avoid this. So would it be desirable to avoid the words printed in Italics in our versions—but this cannot be always done. The same objection may be urged against the existing versions. They all change the triple clausedsentence of the original into one or two clauses—"of Jesus Christ (of) the son of David (of) the son of Abraham," into "Abraham's son David, his son Jesus Christ's."

The general principle of interpretation we all wish to adopt, I think, is that our versions express nothing more and nothing less than the original—so that if the form and construction of the sentence in the original, allow of a two fold interpretation—(of a higher and a lower a nearer and remoter sense) the same flexibility, if possible, be imparted also to the version. But perhaps Gentlemen I err in being hypercritical. If so reproof will silence.

Your humble servant,
A TYRO.

August, 1853.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on the 2nd Sept., the wife of H. D. Campbell, Lieut. 78th Highlanders, of twins, one still-born. On the 5th Sept., the wife of Mr A. Malet, Civil Service, of a daughter. At Nusseerabad, on the 26th August, the wife of Captain Younghusband, 20th regiment N. I., of a daughter. At Macclesfield England, on the 3rd July last, the wife of Mr Sub-Conductor Daniel O'Connell, of the Bombay Ordnance Department, of a daughter. At the Mission House, Rajcote, on the 29th August, the wife of the Revd. J. Wallace, of

DEATH.—At Saugor, on the 24th August, Walter Trevor, youngest son of Assist.-Surgeon Henry Smith, aged 16 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 1st, B. S. N. Co's steamer Victoria, F. Banks, from Surat yesterday. Ship John George, G. Watson, Hackney, from Shields 4th April. Brig. Kerata Roodreen, Alex. Coah, from Aden 19th August. 3rd, Ship Duchess of Northumberland, George Mitchell, from Sydney 5th July. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Erin, W. H. Roberts, from Hongkong 6th, Singapore 15th, Penang 17th, and Galle 28th Aug. 4th, Ship Julia, E. A. Wild, from Penang 8th July. Ship Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, G. S. Fitzmaurice, from China June 26th, and Anger 3rd August. H. C. S. F. Semiramis, J. Frushard, commander, from Aden 28th August, at 7.30 A. M. American ship James L. Bogert, George W. Howe, master, from Port Phillip 1st July. 6th, brig Sassoon Family, H. J. Dring, master, from Woosung 4th June, and Batavia 9th August. Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat yesterday. Ship Punjaub, T. W. Smyth, master, from Calcutta 29th July. Ship Senator, James Scoullar, Master, from Liverpool 27th May.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 31st, Ship Tamarac, B. Turner, to Hull. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Singapore, C. Evans, to Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong. Sept. 1st, Ship James Carson, Agnew, to Liverpool. Ship Wansfell, J. Anderson, to Liverpool. 2nd, steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. 3rd, Ship Schah Jehan, W. Johns, to Calcutta. Str. Sir G. R. Clerk, C. Menesse, to Surat. 6th, B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haslewood, to Kurrachee.

Per Kerata Roodreen, from Aden:—50 Natives.

Per Victoria, from Surat:—A. Soppitt, esq.; and 50 natives.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, from Surat yesterday:—A. Steuart, Esq.; Captain Gordon; Mr Lodwick, C. S.; Mrs Lodwick; Lieut. Piers; Mr Rogers; Revd. John Thomas; and several Natives.

Per Punjaub, from Calcutta:—5 natives.

Per Erin, from Hongkong &c.:—Mr Chapman; Mr McQueen, to join I. N.; Colonel and Mrs Creagh; Col. and Mrs Down, and 2 children; Colonel Morris; Major Hart; Mr and Mrs Romanini, and infant; 6 native servants; and 2 native passengers.

Per Julia, from Penang:—Mrs Wild, and family.

Per Senator, from Liverpool:—Mrs. Scoullar and child.

Per Singapore, to Galle &c.:—Mr N. Skoltowe; Mr Richards; Mr D. McIntosh; and 11 natives.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, to Surat:—Mr Pollock; Mr Barnett; and several natives.

Per Steamer Singapore, to Southampton: Mr M. J. Skoltowe, P. and O.Co.'s servant. For Calcutta: Byramjee Hormusjee Camajee, and servant. For Hongkong: Peerbhoy Whaluckdeen, and 2 servants, and 7 deck passengers.

Per Schah Jehan, to Calcutta:—Mrs Johns, and servant.

Per Sir G. R. Clerk, to Surat:—Several natives.

Per Bombay, to Kurrachee:—Mr Chamberlain; Lieut. McAuley; Mrs Morris; Mr Brodbeck. 2nd class: Mrs Maher; and 10 deck.

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE direct attention to the Paper headed *New Slave Trade.*

WE thankfully acknowledge receipt of the following sums on behalf of the London City Mission:—

Rev. R. Nesbit.....Rs. 5
H. P.....Rs. 5

WE publish a letter from a correspondent on the subject of Mormonism, though there is a strong disposition on the part of many to let it alone, as being too foolish for confutation. One should think the worship of stocks and stones too foolish a thing for a rational being to fall into, yet rational beings have fallen into it, and so they have into Mormonism and a thousand other delusions. As long ago as the time of Cicero it could be said, that there was nothing so foolish that some one of the Philosophers had not maintained, and there is no error so monstrous as not to have been preached by some pretended religious teacher.

AT the time these lines are penned, the writer has just returned from discharging one of the most sorrowful duties that ever fell to his lot—that of committing to the tomb the remains of a Native Christian, formerly a Brahman, who had nearly concluded his curriculum at the Grant Medical College. To those more immediately connected with him, and indeed to the whole Native Church of Western India, this is a very heavy affliction.—One or two articles which it was intended to give in this issue of the *Guardian* must, for the present at all events, be omitted. To any thing in the shape of controversy, in particular, the spirits of the writer are not equal; and even if they were, he feels that, at this moment, the holy providence of God is solemnly assigning him other thoughts and other occupations.

Of the interesting and most promising young man who has been thus prematurely snatched away, we hope ere long to speak both more calmly and more fully than we could now do.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit:
Nulli flebilior quam mihi ——.

THE relation of the Bombay Missionary Conference to Native Missionaries has been several times referred to, of late, in the public prints. We subjoin a document which will authoritatively explain the position of the Conference. The following Extract contains a copy of a Resolution which was agreed by the Conference at their last monthly meeting:—

Extract Minute.

"A letter addressed to the Secretary of the Conference, from Mr. Wazir Beg, of the Free Church Mission in Poona, was then read, in which the writer stated that he had lately been led to understand that Native Missionaries were excluded from the Conference, and requested to be informed on what grounds this was done. Whereupon, the Conference unanimously agreed to the following Resolution, viz.

'That there is not now, and there never has been, any regulation, or general understanding, on the part of the Bombay Missionary Conference, by which Native Missionaries are excluded from membership; that it is the desire of the Conference that ministers, natives of Asia, should understand that they are admissible on the same ground as Europeans or Americans; and the Conference request the Secretary to communicate with Native Missionaries to the above effect.'

Extracted from the Records of the
Bombay Missionary Conference,
by J. Murray Mitchell,
Secretary."

ARRIVAL
OF THE OVERLAND MAIL
OF THE 8TH AUGUST.

THE H. C. Steamer *Semiramis*, Commander J. Frushard, with the Mails of the 8th ult., was signalled at half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday forenoon, and came to her moorings about two hours afterwards.

The following is a list of her passengers.

FROM SUEZ.—Lieut. Grieve, I. N.; Mr. A. C. Merson; Captain Joze J. Brandao, Governor of Damaun, and child; Captain Christiano A. De Costa, Simes Governor of Diu; Signor Augusta De Carvalho, Judge of the district of Salsette in Goa; 2 return Native Male Servants.

GOVERNMENT PASSENGERS.—Lieut. Worsley, I. N.; 36 Public followers; 13 Women, and 14 Children, of the Engineer Department.

THE *Ajdaha*, with the mails of the 8th ultimo, reached Aden at midnight on the 27th August, and the *Semiramis* left at 7.30 A. M. on the 28th. The P. & O. Steamer *Bentinck* reached Aden on the afternoon of the 26th, coaled and started for Calcutta on the morning of the 27th. Lieut.-Colonel Outram, of the Bombay Army, was a passenger, by the *Bentinck*, on his way to Bengal.

Left at Aden, H. C. Sloop *Elphinstone*, H. C. Steam vessel *Ajdaha*, barque *Pontomelia*, and brig *Cicely*, merchant vessels.

The *Semiramis* has brought from Aden 69 boxes and 1 tin roll containing mails, and 43 packages and parcels.

THE MAIL, it will be seen, brings us news of the progress of the Indian bill and the state of the Eastern question, two subjects of great importance to us in India. The Commons have determined that the Company's salt monopoly shall cease in two years hence, and that there shall be a moderate duty substituted in lieu of it. It is the Bengal and Madras provinces that are interested mainly in this decision, as we have always had a free salt trade here in Bombay. It will be a pity however if the hopes of the English salters are realized, and the Hindoos, unable to extract from the waters of the Indian Ocean salt enough to supply all their owns wants, have to depend on salt imported from England. As we anticipated, Russia is in no hurry to leave the Danubian provinces of the Turkish Empire. On the contrary she is now beginning to throw off the mask after she has gained her object by wearing it. She is now fortifying her position, invading the neutrality of the Danube by taking possession of an island in the stream, and has an army of a hundred thousand men to march into the southern provinces when war is proclaimed, as it probably has been before this time. Austria, as we learn from the *Malta Mail*, is marching an army in upon Servia and occupying her share of Turkey, and playing the same part that Russia has done—occupying other people's territories, and declaring it is with the best intentions in the world. If Austria maintain an armed neutrality, occupying a portion of Turkey, to maintain her own interests, as seems most likely the policy she will adopt, the fate of European Turkey is sealed. The chivalry of France and the heavy battalion of England are too far from the scene of action, to do any thing material to save the capital of Mahomedanism; only if Austria were foolish enough to take an active share in the war, the French would rejoice to enter Italy. Though England commanded the sea in the war with Bonaparte, she could not prevent him from taking possession of the whole of the continent, and but for the opposition made to him by the Spaniards and Russians, whose united population combined to drive him from their respective territories, his empire could never have been subverted by any effort the British government could make. In the present instance however the population are not united, and the sympathies of the Sclavonians and Greeks,—more than half the population, are generally with their co-religionists the Russians, and it seems hardly possible to maintain the Turkish empire any longer. Politicians will have to prepare themselves for a new state of things, where the man of genius will have a field for the display of his powers, in moulding the world into shape again

BALARAM GUNPUT.—We noticed, a fortnight ago, the startling and melancholy circumstances connected with the last days of this Native convert, whose baptism, about a year ago, and subsequent endeavour to obtain access to his wife by a writ of Habeas Corpus, made such a stir in Bombay at the time. We promised to give fuller information respecting him, should it be in our power to do so. It is at the cost of no little distress that we redeem our promise; but we consider it desirable that the plain simple truth of the matter should be made known both to the church and to the world. Much as we deplore the catastrophe, and deeply as we feel that it affords occasion to the adversaries of the gospel to speak reproachfully, our confidence is strong that it will be over-ruled for good, and be made to conduce to the benefit of the Native Churches in India.

We have taken considerable pains to ascertain the truth of the case; and we believe the following facts may be fully relied upon.

On Thursday, the 18th of August last, the Rev. Mr. Price, on concluding for the day the duties of the Money School, received a note from Balaram, informing him that it was his intention to become a Mussulman, but without assigning a cause or affording any explanation. Mr. Price immediately sought out Balaram, who resided on the Money School premises, and questioned him about his note. Mr. Price found him in his room in a state of much mental suffering, bordering on despair. In reply to a question put to him he said it was not that he had changed his views of Christianity, or thought Mahomedanism a true Religion; "but," he added, "I know not what to do." He was apparently, however, much softened by Mr. Price's reasonings and exhortations, and wept much. Mr. Price left him with the hope that he would not carry his design into execution. The next morning, however, (Friday) on arriving at the Money School, (Mr. Price resides in Colaba) he directed the Catechist, Mr. Sorabjee Khursedjee, who came in from Colaba with him, to find out Balaram;—but he was not at home; and neither of them saw him again alive. Immediately after Mr. Price and the Catechist left the school in the evening for Colaba, Balaram brought a buggy and removed his things to the Mahomedan Mosque, where it would appear that he had previously been himself, as, when he came for his things, he was dressed in the Mahomedan fashion. It does not appear that the Mahomedans used any arts or improper influence to draw him to them, but that his joining them was entirely his own act. On the same day, (Friday the 19th) Balaram was received as a Mussulman convert, and had the name of Abdool Kurreem given to him; but his circumcision was deferred till the following Friday, and consequently never took place. In the Mosque he appears to have remained till Monday morning—in any thing but a happy frame of mind, we may be well sure. It was his mother who first ascertained where he had gone, and sent word to Mr. Price, entreating him to use every effort to recover him from the Mahomedans. She had been accustomed to send him his food to the Money School, but did not send it to the Mosque. On Monday morning about 8, it would appear Balaram went out from the Mosque, attended by a Mahomedan lad, and purchased some arsenic which he swallowed. At 10 A. M. he was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was seen by Dr. Giraud, who asked him who he was. Balaram replied, "I am a Christian, and a Teacher in the Money School." Dr. Giraud asked him "Are you a baptized Christian"? to which he replied "yes." Upon this, Dr. Giraud asked him why he had taken poison. His reply was, "they have taken me and made me a Mussulman; therefore I have poisoned myself." Dr. Giraud then pointed out the Saviour to him, and exhorted him even then to seek refuge in the blood of the cross. But to all that he told him Dr. Giraud could get only "yes, yes," from poor Balaram; but his silence was no doubt owing to the fearful torture he was suffering both in mind and body. Shortly afterwards his brain became oppressed and he was unconscious. The Jury at the Inquest returned the verdict: "Destroyed himself whilst in a state of despondency." The Coroner handed to Mr. Price the warrant for his interment. The Coroner was decidedly of opinion that the Mahomedans had no claim to him; and it was his purpose (we learn) if his Christian community would not bury him, to hand the body over to his relatives. Mr. Price gave Christian sepulture to the remains of the poor man. His doing so has been viewed in different lights. Doubtless it was a point of painful difficulty, and Mr. Price, it would appear, took the most favourable view of the poor man's case. It was plain that Balaram reckoned himself a Christian, and not a Mahomedan, when taken to the Hospital; and there is some room for hope that he died a penitent. In a *legal* point of view, Mr. Price considered that the Coroner's warrant not only justified but rendered obligatory the interment. His Christian interment was a great consolation to his poor heart-broken mother.

We cannot close the narrative without a few words of comment. There is a mystery about Balaram's joining the Mahomedans, which we have not been able to penetrate. What motives influenced him to this act, does not appear. There is nothing to show that he had the slightest belief in Mahomedanism; whilst there is abundant evidence to show that his conviction of the truth of Christianity remained firm to the last. And it is probable that remorse for denying Christ by the public profession of attachment to Mahomedanism, so increased his misery that he could bear it no longer, and sought relief by self-destruction. His mind was naturally morbid, and his temperament melancholy. He was also constitutionally sluggish and inert, and deficient in self-control. Shortly before he committed the fatal act he had been urged to exert himself to obtain employment, and not live like a drone upon his mother's kindness. It is probable that the consciousness of his culpable idleness preyed upon his mind, and goaded him on.

There were, however, some extenuating circumstances which, in justice to the deceased, ought to be mentioned. Balaram suffered daily persecution and taunts from the Heathen; he felt most keenly the deprivation of his mother's society; and (principally through his own inconsistent walk) he found few Christian friends to sympathize with him and make up to him his loss. These things, acting upon his naturally morbid mind, together with the consciousness that he was not usefully occupied, and the consequent leisure for his mind to dwell upon his griefs, are sufficient to account for the depression into which he ultimately sank. His being unemployed was not entirely his own fault. He was not qualified to be more than a second rate writer in an office, and such a situation Mr. P. repeatedly tried to obtain for him without success. From the very first he manifested a decided objection to being employed in the Mission, lest it should give occasion for people to say he had become a Christian for support. It would seem indeed that he was suffered to fall under the power of a strong delusion, out of which he was not awakened until the consequences of what he had done filled him with horror. *The belief that he was not properly in his senses when he went to the Mosque and afterwards took the arsenic is, we learn, very general both among Natives and Europeans.*

All who were acquainted with him felt that in embracing Christianity and receiving baptism he had only followed out his convictions, and that he had been actuated by no mercenary or worldly motive. He gave proof of this when, shortly after his baptism, he was put in jail for debt and *refused* to have his debts paid by his Christian friends, saying that he would not give his heathen relatives the opportunity of saying that he had become a Christian for lucre. All along he has neither sought nor received pecuniary gain. He was a man of a meek, pensive, unworldly spirit. Though slothful with respect to earning his livelihood, he had pleasure in making known the Gospel to his countrymen. We have ourselves repeatedly seen him surrounded by a crowd to whom he was declaring the truths of the Christian religion. His mother supported him. The mutual affection between him and his mother was quite remarkable and touching. Would that the healing balm of Gilead could be applied to her wounded soul! But alas, how can it be made to reach her?

There was one sad fault in Balaram, of which candour requires some notice. He had become habituated to intoxicating stimulants. This habit had been laid aside when he received baptism, and the existence of it was not known till afterwards, by those who received him into the Christian Church. It subsequently revived, causing much grief to his Christian friends. But for four months before his death he had quite broken it off; and as his penitence appeared genuine, he was admitted at his request to the Lord's Table in Trinity Chapel about two months ago. He communicated also in the Free Church about the same time. He preferred joining in Christian worship in the English language to any of the Native languages.

The case of Balaram is a solemn warning against the use of the intoxicating stimulants to which he had become addicted. This evil habit is a fetter which in vain the bond-slave of it seeks to break through. We do earnestly hope the Native Church will take warning from this sad example.—Another lesson will we hope be taught by Balaram's mournful case, viz., the necessity of having the time usefully occupied, whereby an honest livelihood may be obtained.

We do not fear that any sincere enquiries will be hindered by this case; and as for all who are not sincere, but have some worldly end in view, it is well that they should be deterred. We want not false professors—mere nominal Christians.

While the genuine convert and active Christian feels a new and marvellous happiness, we know nothing more wretched than a false convert, cast out by his former relatives and acquaintances,—suspected by Christians, and destitute of all comfort from a higher source. To all natives, therefore, we would earnestly say,—If you come not among us as true men, come not at all: you will only trouble and disgrace us, and render yourselves supremely wretched.

In conclusion, we venture to say nothing as to poor Balaram's final state. We leave him in the hands of an infinitely righteous, holy, and merciful God.

WE have been favored with a copy of the *Colombo Observer* of the 22nd ult., containing an interesting report of a meeting held at Colombo in honor of the Bible Society's Jubilee. Speeches were made by the Rev. Messrs Fenn, Mathias, Gogerly and Allen, Major Skinner, Mr. Elliot, and the Hon. Mr. Selby, the Governor being in the chair. The report spreads over seven columns of the *Observer*, and does not admit of being exhibited in our limited space. We quote

however the following from Mr. Elliot's speech, and the remarks of the Governor, in conclusion:—

"As an example of the manner in which each individual ought to prize the Bible—and as most appropriate to the present occasion, I shall read the description of the feelings with which Knox, when a captive in the Kandian Mountains, received an English Bible 200 years ago.

ROBERT KNOX AND THE BIBLE.

(From Knox's Captivity in Ceylon.)

"Provisions falling short with me, though rice, I thank God, I never wanted; and monies also growing low, as well to help out a meal as for recreation, sometimes I went with an angle to catch small fish in the brooks, the aforesaid boy being with me. It chanced as I was fishing, an old man passed by, and seeing me, asked of my boy, "If I could read a book?" He answered "Yes." "The reason I ask," said the old man, "is, because I have one I got when the Portuguese lost Colombo; and, if your master please to buy it, I will sell it him:" which, when I heard of, I bid my boy go to his house with him, which was not far off, and bring it to me, making no great account of the matter, supposing it might be some Portuguese book.

"The boy having formerly served the English, knew the book; and, as soon as he had got it in his hand, came running with it, calling out to me, "It is a Bible!" It startled me to hear him mention the name of a Bible, for I neither had one, nor scarcely could ever think to see one; upon which I flung down my angle, and went to meet him. The first place the book opened in, after I took it in my hand, was the sixteenth chapter of the Acts; and the first place my eye pitched on, was the thirtieth and one and thirtieth verses—where the jailor asked St. Paul, "What must I do to be saved?" And he answered, saying—"Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thine house."

"The sight of this book so rejoiced me, and affrighted me together, that I cannot say which passion was greater; the joy, for that I had got sight of a Bible, or the fear, that I had not enough to buy it; having then but one pagoda in the world, which I willingly would have given for it, had it not been for my boy, who dissuaded me from giving so much; alleging my necessity for money many other ways and undertaking to procure the book for a far meaner price, provided I would seem to slight it in the sight of the old man. This counsel after I considered, I approved of: my urgent necessities earnestly craving, and my ability being but very small to relieve the same: and however, I thought I could give my piece of gold at the last cast, if other means should fail.

"I hope the readers will excuse me, that I hold them so long upon this single passage; for it did so affect me then, that I cannot lightly pass it over as often as I think of it, or have occasion to mention it.

"The sight indeed of this Bible so overjoyed me, as if an angel had spoken to me from heaven; to see that my most gracious God had prepared such an extraordinary blessing for me, which I did, and ever shall look upon as miraculous; to bring unto me a Bible in my own native language, and that in such a remote part of the world—where his Name was not so much as known, and where any Englishman was never known to have been before. I looked upon it, as somewhat of the same nature with the Ten Commandments he had given the Israelites out of heaven; it being the thing, for want whereof I had so often mourned, nay, and shed tears too; and, than the enjoyment whereof, there could be no greater joy in the world to me.

"Upon the sight of it I left off fishing; God having brought a fish to me that my soul had longed for—and now how to get it, and enjoy the same, all the powers of my soul were employed. I gave God hearty thanks that he had brought it so near me, and most earnestly prayed that he would bestow it on me. Now, it being well towards evening, and not having wherewithal to buy it about me, I departed home, telling the old man, that in the morning I would send my boy to buy it of him.

"All that night I could take no rest for thinking on it, fearing lest I might be disappointed of it. In the morning, as soon as it was day, I sent the boy with a knit cap he had made for me, to buy the book, praying in my heart for good success, which it pleased God to grant; for that cap purchased it, and the boy brought it to me to my great joy, which did not a little comfort me over all my afflictions."

"I consider this one of the most interesting anecdotes in the history of the English Bible previous to the establishment of the Bible Society. The coincidence is very remarkable, not only that the Bible should be English, but that the boy who served him should recognize it. His readiness to part with his only piece of money,—is really a practical illustration of the parable of the man who went and sold all that he had in order to obtain the "pearl of great price." What a contrast too does Knox's solicitude to procure the Bible present to the indifference of many who are in possession of Bibles, the dust on whose covers will rise up in witness against them at the last day. Are there not, I grieve to think, many of Knox's countrymen scattered over the Kandian Mountains, and living in peace and comfort where he dragged out a long and distressing exile—each of whom possesses a Bible,—it may be the parting token of a father's blessing or a mother's love,—to whom it is a closed volume. By others, however, it is to be hoped, the privilege is valued, and that they are anxious with us to point the Natives (who are still strangers to the Bible and the feelings that actuated the English captive) to

The Lamp hung down from Heaven's high arch,
To guide the wanderer home.

"*Sir G. Anderson* in returning thanks for the vote just passed would say a few words though so late. Upon such an occasion he did not wish to be altogether silent. He stated that we were a part of the British Empire, and must therefore partake of the feeling of satisfaction which the whole Empire must entertain at the great success of the efforts of the Society whose Jubilee we were here met this night to celebrate. It is evident that the British Nation is an instrument under Providence in the great work of the dissemination of the Gospel. From it has sprung the mighty nation of the United States,—extended and extending itself in many directions, and we have just seen a vast armament pass our shores about to open unknown countries and seas, and having the same earnest desire with ourselves for the extension of the Bible. A mighty Nation—of us—is being established in Australia, and there the Bible will soon be spread by our Missionaries. We have here the British Empire in India, again extending itself into the Burmese Empire. In India the Bible is now disseminated through the whole land, and the Gospel taught and preached by our zealous Missionaries as the world has well known. The Roman Catholic Missionary is equally zealous, equally self-denying, equally earnest, but it is a dogma of his religion that the Bible shall not be distributed. It is the Protestant Missionary who carries with him the Bible, who gives it to every person and every family that comes within and under his influence, wherever he labours he pushes in to the extent of his power the Bible. This is the great privilege of the Protestant religion, ordained without doubt for the great end of the spread of the Gospel. England and the English race, here fulfil the destiny appointed to them, and what is destiny but the will of Almighty God, and of this we have the most perfect confidence, that in working out His Will, as we are doing this night, a blessing will attend upon us for our labours.

"His Excellency concluded with again tendering his thanks."

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—SEPTEMBER 2.

—— Major Ottley has been honorably acquitted of the serious charges on which he was tried.

—— The following is from the *Madras Crescent*:—"The *South India Temperance Journal*, for the present month, rejoices in the anticipation of the speedy introduction of a parliamentary bill to procure total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors, under the auspices of the *United Kingdom Alliance*, established at Manchester in the month of June last, the *Maine Law* being supposed to form a precedent which it will be difficult to resist with success. It is quite probable that such a bill might be brought in; but we apprehend it would not so easily get through the three readings in both houses, requisite to prepare it for the royal signature; there being two rather serious obstacles lying in the way: first, the large amount of revenue derived from this source; and secondly, the inveterate propensities of the upper classes to indulge in the luxuries, two obstacles which, we apprehend, were of trifling resistance in the state of Maine.

"As regards the portion of the revenue derived from the lower orders for the consumption of spirituous liquors, if parliament could be convinced that, if the intemperate use of them were checked by the closing of gin shops and the suppression of the retail trade, the money so saved to the populace in that point of expenditure would be transferred to the purchase of other commodities, equally advantageous to the exchequer, there could be no objection to close up one channel that the stream might run in the other; and if it could, that this could be further shewn, as we think it could, that this transfer, while it added to the health and happiness of the people, would not merely replace the amount of taxation upon liquors, but in a short time would be greatly more productive to the revenue, the death warrant of the gin palaces would be issued without hesitation or reluctance."

—— In May of last year the family of Dr. Davidson at Baitool, consisting of the mother, two daughters and two sons, were murdered. After the lapse of a year, the particulars of this appalling tragedy, with many other disgraceful developments, come to light in the *Delhi Gazette*. We make the following extracts:—"On the morning of the 30th of May 1852, the station of Baitool was aroused by the report that a dacoity attended with murder had been committed in the house of Dr. Davidson, formerly Civil Surgeon of the station, but not resident there at the time of the murder. Dr. Davidson, it appears, had for ten or twelve years maintained an unhappy connection with a dissolute Brahminee woman, named Gunga, who had a daughter, now grown up, the off-spring of a former amour. This daughter, Kushea by name, had been given in marriage to one Chutter Singh, a Rajpoot. Dr. Davidson had two children by Gunga, a girl named 'Stella' and a boy named 'Tamsen' or 'Thomas,' one aged four, and the other two years at the time of the murder. The woman Gunga with her mother Keser, her married daughter Kushea, and the two unhappy children Stella and Thomas, were all murdered on the night of the 29th—30th of May last year, and Chutter Singh, the husband of Kushea, was the murderer.

"Chutter Singh's motives for committing the murder are sufficiently obvious. He had long been on bad terms with Doctor Davidson and the woman Gunga. The ill feeling had originated in "money matters." He had successfully sued Dr. Davidson for 150 Rupees entrusted by him to that gentleman's charge, and had in turn been oddly charged by Dr. Davidson with stealing a nose-ring from the person of his (Chutter Singh's) own wife as she lay asleep, the nose-ring, being the alleged property of the woman Gunga, Dr. Davidson's mistress. But a far more urgent incentive to the crime lay in the fact, which was rendered at least probable by evidence, that the woman Gunga had been in the habit of sending out her own daughter, the prisoner's wife, for prostitution; and that on the night in question the unfortunate Kushea had been out on a guilty visit, and had only returned to be murdered by her husband. Add the fact that having destroyed the whole family, Chutter Singh was to be heir to the property of his relatives, and there is no lack of incentives to the crime. The murderer was capitally sentenced, and has no doubt long ere this met his fate."

—— Speaking of the Mormon doctrines, the *Bombay Times* says:—"We are sorry to hear that many simple minded individuals in the Presidency and at Poona are being led astray by these woeful delusions; more especially as the *soi disant* Saints in Bombay do not now blush to acknowledge, that although not expressly sanctioned by the Book of Mormon, polygamy and the spiritual wife doctrine are practised amongst them this latter was recently declared by one of their elders to be a holy and comfortable doctrine. One of the earliest of the proselytes in Western India has become a perfect fanatic in his opinions; all human argument and effort to convince him of his folly have hitherto proved unavailing, he is not only impoverishing himself by maintaining the chief Mormon elder and his colleagues,—of whom it may be emphatically said "that they eat the bread of idleness,"—but his faith in the Mormon Elder is so great that when recently a favorite child of his was suffering from severe sickness, he preferred entrusting it to the prayers and anointings of the Saint to calling in a Medical man, and as might be expected the child lingered and died. It is impossible for infatuation and credulity to go further, and we can only earnestly hope by embracing every opportunity of exposing their fallacies and impostures, to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of Mormonism around and about us."

SATURDAY,—SEPTEMBER 3.

—— The *Hongkong Register*, of August 6, says:—"During the past month not a single new feature has developed itself connected with this movement. Without any late arrivals from Shanghae, we are unable to give our foreign readers any intelligence regarding the doings of the contending parties. It is stated that the Rebels, still holding Nanking, have pushed forward a body of troops to the North of the Yellow river, and it is believed that so soon as the extreme heat of the Northern summer passes away, they will march in force upon Peking. The extreme dilatoriness of the Imperial government in offering any determined resistance leads the bulk of the foreign community to believe that it does not possess the necessary force to crush the rebellion. Amoy still remains in the hands of the insurrectionary party in that province, though the imperial troops have several times attempted to regain it."

——The following is from the same:—"Foochow does not appear to be materialy affected by the unsatisfactory state of affairs at Amoy. It would seem, indeed, that Foochow is not likely to be permanently influenced during these troublous times, by any movements of the Rebels in the South while Peking is held by the Tartars; and while communication can be preserved between that city and Foochow, it will in all probability remain loyal

to that Emperor. We are induced to think so partly because of the powerful influence exerted in Foochow by the Government, both through the large class of literary aspirants resident in that city, and also through the officers, a goodly portion of whom are natives of Foochow and whose families live there, but mainly because the strong Tartar force stationed in the city under the command of officers devoted to the present dynasty. Should the Rebels, however, take possession of the Chek-kiang province, or should they push forward their troops, and commence a series of efficient operations North of the Yang-tsze-kiang, the influence of such a movement would be instant and powerful at Foochow. If the report that has reached us, to the effect that the Rebels have already commenced operations north of the Yang-tsze, should prove true, we may expect that the present quiet at Foochow will soon give place to attempts to overthrow the Government at that city."

MONDAY,—SEPTEMBER 5.

—— The *London Athenæum* says:—"A deputation, consisting of the Earl of Rosse, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Harrowby, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir R. Inglis, Sir R. I. Murchison, Colonel Sabine and Mr. James Heywood, had an interview on Monday with Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Amiralty, on the subject of the proposition made by the United States Government for conjoint researches by all nations on Ocean Meteorology and Hydrography. Lieutenant Maury, on the part of the United States, will visit Brussels in August next, where it is proposed to hold a conference on the subject; and at the request of the above deputation, Captain Beechey has been appointed by the Admiralty to attend the conference as the representative of their Lordships.—The proposal of the Cabinet of Washington for this simultaneous and systematic record of oceanic phenomena has also met with a ready response at Stockholm. The King of Sweden has given orders, at the instance of the Royal Academy of Sciences, that all the state ships shall make meteorological and other observations on the plan recommended by Lieutenant Maury. His Swedish Majesty has also named a delegate to the Meteorological Congress."

——The following is from the same:—"The Dolphin, 317 tons burden, has been fitting out for a scientific journey to Greenland. Our readers have already heard of the reported discoveries of metallic treasures in that region by M. Lundt, a Danish traveller; the present Expedition is going out with the purpose of verifying the reports, or of correcting them in case they should be found to be exaggerated. The Dolphin takes out letters to Baffin's Bay for the returning Arctic voyagers."

——There exists in California, says the *Echo of the Pacific*, on one of the mountains of the country of Calaveras, a cedar said to be the largest tree in the world. A correspondent of the *Herald* of Sonora, who has paid a visit to the spot for the purpose of examining this prodigy of the vegetable kingdom, describes it as follows:—"At the level of the earth its circumference is ninety two feet,—four feet up, it is eighty-eight feet,—at fourteen, it is sixty-one,—and thence it gradually tapers. Its height is 285 feet; and it has none of that deformity which commonly characterizes trees with enormous trunks. From one end to the other it is a model of symmetry. The age of this giant cedar, counted by its zones, is 2,520 years" (!) This king of the forests of the world is now having its bark—which at the base is nearly fourteen inches in thickness—stripped away to a height of fifty feet, for the purpose of being sent to the Great Exhibition in New York.

—— The H. C. steamer *Semiramis* arrived yesterday at noon, with the mails of the 8th ult.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"Elsewhere will be found a very full report of the meeting which took place on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the present very defective mail arrangements for the conveyance of the English Mail between this and Suez. If any evil minded man in Calcutta or Madras has got it into his head that we the inhabitants of Duckland are grumblers, let him read the speech made by Mr. John Stuart of the Bombay Bank, at the meeting, in which that gentleman gives a faithful and true account of what our expectations in the way of mail arrangements may be for the ensuing season. The picture by Mr. Stuart is not one iota overdrawn, and after reading it let our friends of the other Presidencies give us of Bombay the credit of being the most patient people under the sun, for having borne so long as we have, with the present system by which our mails have been carried between this and Suez. Throughout the proceedings on Saturday, there was evinced a very good spirit towards the Honorable Company, and although every speaker seemed to doubt—as we do—whether the postal arrangements would ever be properly reformed so long as it was in the hands of Government, yet all inclined to the "give them another trial" doctrine, and seemed disposed to leave the mails with the Company, provided the Company reformed their manner of doing business. Nevertheless almost every speaker expressed his conviction that so long as Government held the mail contract in their own hands, so long would the public be badly served. We were glad to hear the Chairman (Mr. John Smith, of the firm of William Nicol and Co.) lay particular stress upon what we first mooted in these columns the other day—that we should have two direct mails to Suez every month, and not be dependent upon any steamers at Aden. It is to be hoped that the committee who are to draw up the memorial for signature will dwell most strenuously upon this point, and will insist that Bombay be at last allowed to take full advantage of her geographical position, and have two steamers every month despatched to and from Suez."

—— The Brig Arratoon Apcar, Captain Lovett, left Hongkong August 5th. The same night, the Chinese part of the crew rose and put to death the Captain, and (as is supposed) the two mates, and two passengers. They themselves left in the quarter boats, and the vessel was brought back to Hongkong by the gunner.

TUESDAY,—SEPTEMBER 6.

—— The following is from the Atlas:—The consumption of tea in the United States is said to have been in 1852, 35,587,088 lbs.; in England it was 54,724,615 lbs.; so that we consume nearly double as much tea in proportion to our numbers as the people of the United States. In 1852, however, they consumed 130,531,489 lbs. of coffee, while we only consumed 35,044,376 lbs.; so that having regard to the population, they consume six times more coffee than we consume. In ten years the consumption of the tea in the States has increased from 12,738,969 lbs. in 1843 to 25,587,668 lbs. in 1853, or it has doubled while in England the consumption has increased nearly one third, or from 40,293,303 lbs. in 1843 to 54,724,615 lbs. in 1852. In the States the consumption of coffee has increased from 85,816,666 lbs. in 1843 to 130,531,489 lbs. in 1853, or it has more than doubled. In England the consumption of coffee has increased from 29,979,404 lbs. in 1843 to 35,044,376 lbs. in 1852, or one sixth. The population of the empire has on the whole increased very little in the last ten years. The population of the States has increased 18,155,561 to 24,300,000, or one-third. The consumption of both coffee and tea in the States has increased much faster than the people, from which we see that they, like the English, are advancing in wealth, comforts, and luxuries as they increase in numbers.

—— We have now had 67 inches of rain.

—— The *Bombay Times* says:—"The first number of the *Oriental News* is now before us, and the style in which it is "got up" certainly merits commendation. There is all the elasticity and hopefulness of youth in the strut of the Editor, as he marches through his *fourteen* columns of leading articles; nor is his style free from the conceit that is equally characteristic of that age. We may complain justly, that he has not dealt fairly with us as to the advice we ventured to give with reference to the day he has selected for the publishing his paper. We raised "no cry" against him of Sabbath desecration as he complains, but gave simple expression to a genuine feeling of regret, which, in common with a large portion of the community, we experienced, in the prospect of the establishment of Sunday newspapers in this country. We shall not return to the subject, nor venture further remonstrance upon it, but sincerely wish our young contemporary had been better advised."

—— The fall of Chin-kiang-foo has elicited the following edict from the Emperor of China:—"This department of Chin-kiang being as it were the throat of the north and south river communication, we had at an early period foreseen that its acquisition would be desired by the rebels, and we repeatedly sent orders to Yang Wan-ting and his colleagues to take efficient measures for its defence. Had they done so, it never could thus easily have been lost. Yang Wan-ting has shewn himself destitute of resources in the management of affairs, and the *Tsung-ping*, Yeh Chang-chun that he is an unsuccessful commander. Their guilt admits of no extenuation. Let both be deprived of their offices, but retained at present on service to have an opportunity of retrieving their credit. Hiang Yung being in command of the army before Nanking, let him detach officers and men to the assistance of Yang Wan-ting, and the fleet and land forces in co-operation must take the enemy in front and rear, and quickly recover Chin-kiang. There must be no delay. We desire to know where is the Lieutenant General Wan-ting, and also what has become of the officers, civil and military, of the city, and of the Tartar and Chinese soldiers who occupied the same? Let Yang Wan-ting make the necessary enquiries and reply in a Memorial.—Respect this."

—— An iron war-steamer was launched at Sourabaya, Java, having been built in the Government yard there in the space of four and a half months. It is said that the H. E. I. C's War-steamers which have been on the stocks in Bombay about two years, will not be finished till next year.

—— From Sarawak the *Singapore Free Press* hears as follows:—We are glad to learn that Sir James Brooke was recovering rapidly from his late severe attack. He was about to proceed to Labuan and Brune. Admiral Fleetwood arrived off the Sarawak river on the 21st, but did not proceed up to Kuching, but H. M. Steamer Styx was sent up with communications from His Excellency. The Admiral's next destination was Labuan, on which Colony, it is rumoured, His Excellency has been requested to report for the information of the Home Authorities. There is said to exist a wish at head quarters to abandon that Settlement, but that will be a matter of considerable difficulty, now, when lands have been leased for long terms of years and settlers encouraged to resort there. All holders of lands would of course require to be amply compensated; and the E. A. Company, alone, would no doubt have a formidable claim, unless there is any truth in the report that they are restricting their operations in Labuan, and concentrating all their resources on the mines which they have opened on the mainland. A seam of coal is said to have been found between twenty and thirty feet thick, from which it is expected that at least one thousand tons a week will be obtained without much difficulty. This is a promising state of affairs, and if the Company are enabled to weather the quicksands of litigation in which they are at present involved, they will no doubt do well, as the daily increasing demand for coal in these parts will always afford them a good market for their black diamonds.

WEDNESDAY,—SEPTEMBER 7.

——The *Hurkaru* receives the following from Rangoon:—"Nothing much striking here just now, but the accounts from the interior of the province are really frightful, as regards famine and violence. The entire country actually swarms with hordes of dacoits, who stop at no atrocity or cruelty in carrying on their trade. Their hands are against every man, and they scruple little about accompanying their outrages with murder, in fact I think their taste lies that way. Hewitt, the commander, and some other officers of the unfortunate *Mozuffer*, are still here; the former is living on board the *Sesostris*, in a 'state of great mental depression,' as I hear. So great was his infatuation as to the possibility of saving the ship, up to the last moment, that he would not allow a single thing belonging to him to be removed from his cabin, and discountenanced his officers from looking after their effects; so that he and they have actually lost every thing they possessed on board. I hope their commissions are not included, but the history of the loss of the ship is, to say the least, very unintelligible. What do you think of the Captain of the *Zenobia* declining on the part of himself and officers, to take any part in, or be present at, the farewell banquet to General Godwin, which was, I assure you, a most creditable and well got up affair? From accounts received from the eastward, it would appear that a band of dacoits at Toughoo, I think it is, very nearly captured or killed the worthy Chaplain in those parts, *padree* Barney, who it appears, was living a little too far out of bounds, as we used to say at Addiscombe? I am happy to add, however, he escaped unscathed, and I join in the general wish that he may live to be a Bishop, and enjoy the dignity and emoluments at an early date too. The *Tenasserim* leaves in a few days, and I shall write again by her to let you know how things go on here. The city of Rangoon is rapidly improving, and the sites are being well and judiciously laid out, for the building of a handsome and healthy city."

—— Tasmonia has ceased to be a penal settlement, and the *Telegraph and Courier* hears as follows with reference thereto:—"A meeting has been held at Hobart Town, to consider the best means of celebrating the events abovenamed, and it has been determined to hold a jubilee on the 10th of August next, being the anniversary of the 50th year since the first settlement of the Colony. Amongst the arrangements contemplated, is a solemn thanksgiving to be offered up by the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, at St. David's Cathedral, and similar religious observances at all the churches and chapels in the Island."

—— Professor Simpson of Edinburgh has brought to light a curious corroboration of the sanitary value of the ancient practice of anointing with oil. It appears that workers in wool-mills are exempt from the attacks of consumption and scrofula. Scarlatina has in some places been added to the list. It is stated that children of delicate constitution have been sent to be wool-workers for the express purpose of acquiring strength, and invariably with success.

—— The officers of the Russian army were, at the last accounts, flocking to Czenstochow, to make their bows before a miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin, as they did before the Hungarian war.

—— In 1837 Texas contained 20,000 inhabitants

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it now contains 400,000. It then had one newspaper ; it now has forty-five. Then half-a-dozen Sunday Schools ; now four hundred. It has one hundred academies and colleges. It has a line of telegraph from Houston to New Orleans, and several railroads partly constructed and used.

—— A speed of 65 miles an hour has been attained on the Hudson River Railroad.

—— A new saint has been inaugurated in the Romish Pantheon. The beatification of Paulo della Croce, founder of the Passionists, took place on the 1st of May. The expense was 50,000 francs, and was obtained from the people of Rome and its neighbourhood. We remember that a banker of Rome some years ago bought from the Pope, the title of duke, for some half a dozen lakhs of rupees ; in comparison with this, Paula della Croce seems to have got his celestial elevation at a very cheap rate.

—— From Constantinople, June 30, the *Oriental Christian Spectator* hears as follows :—" At the annual meeting of the American Armenian Mission, held in this city during the early part of this month, the call for missionaries and helpers of every description was louder than ever from every portion of Asia Minor and Armenia proper. So pressing had the claims of Tocat appeared, that in absence of any new man, it was resolved that Mr. Van Lennep, a gentleman more than ten years resident in this city, should remove thither, and endeavour by the grace of God to stem the torrent of infidelity which it seems is now the result of circulation of Protestant books unaccompanied by the preaching of the gospel. It is still perhaps doubtful, however, whether it will be practicable to carry out this resolution, as the calls of Constantinople itself are becoming more urgent. The harvest of the Greeks particularly seems now much more hopeful than before, and that not only here but also in Smyrna, a city upon which so much missionary labour has been spent with little apparent fruit. Indeed one of the missionary staff has been just sent to commence special efforts for the Greeks in that city. I should also notice that during the sittings of the Annual Meeting a young Armenian from Hanoos in the neighbourhood of Moosh, was ordained to the ministry with a view to his returning as an evangelist to the district of his birth—a region thickly covered with villages in which a thirst for divine truth has sprung up. Of the condition of European Turkey I am not able to report so favourably. Still there is progress making, and we understand that a catechist is to be established at Hadrianople for the Armenians."

THURSDAY,—SEPTEMBER 8.

—— The death of the Rev. George Mundy, of the London Missionary Society, is announced at Calcutta.

—— The last advices from Prome mention that an attack by the Burmese under Mea Toon and other chiefs, was apprehended ; and the *Englishman* anticipates an immediate rupture of the peace.

—— The clouds have not yet suffered us to see the comet in Bombay. A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* says its apparent length is 5° 35′. Its bearing W 10° North. Tail running due east. He adds :—" At the time I measured the Comet, it was not more than eight or nine degrees above the horizon, consequently we may conclude that a portion of the tail was lost in the haze, and I have little doubt that, in the course of a few days, when (unless the motion be very eccentric) at about 7-45 P. M., the altitude of the nucleus will be fifteen or sixteen degrees, we shall find the length of the tail about one-third more than it appears to be at present."

—— A correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* misunderstands the passage " the gifts and calling of God are without repentance." The repentance spoken of, is not man's but God's. He does not revoke his gifts, nor change his mind with respect to those whom he has chosen.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1853.

Lieutenant F. Phillips, Deputy Collector of Shalbunder, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 1st to the 31st October next, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to visit Hyderabad, on urgent private affairs.

Ensign W. G. Cumming, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Guzerat Revenue Survey, has been allowed leave of absence, from the 1st instant to the 15th proximo, to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an Examination in the Goozerathee language, before the General Examination Committee

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1853.

Ensign T. Waddington, Assistant Superintendent Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, has been allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, for one month from the 8th instant, to proceed to the Presidency and Poona, on private affairs.

Mr. A. F. Luis has been appointed a Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, and attached, for the ensuing season, to the Ahmednuggur Survey.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1853.

Mr. A. Stewart, Acting Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, assumed charge of his duties on the 30th ultimo, and made over charge of the Deputy Collector's Office to Mr. W. A. Felly on the 31st idem.

Lieutenant V. S. Kemball, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Rutnagherry Revenue Survey Department, to be Superintendent, from the 1st November 1853.

Mr. A. F. Davison, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Khandeish Revenue Survey Department, to be Superintendent, from the same date.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1853.

Captain A. B. Rathborne, late Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad, is allowed leave from the 13th ultimo to the date of his embarkation to Europe.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Pitman, Civil Surgeon at Tanna, is allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 20th instant, to proceed to the Presidency and Bandora, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1853.

Assistant Apothecary John French, Left Wing 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers), is appointed to the Civil Department at Larkhana.

Mr. D. Davidson, Post Master General, is allowed to proceed on a tour of inspection on the Poona Post line.

Mr. A. Baker, of the Revenue Survey, has passed the prescribed Examination in the Mahratta language.

Assistant Surgeon W. A. Shepherd, of the Left Wing 1st Fusiliers, to act for Assistant Surgeon Pitman, Civil Surgeon at Tanna, during the latter Officer's absence on leave.

Assistant Vaccinators Heralall Cootumlall, Vurjeewun Jurjeewun, and Pramlall Chotumlall have been dismissed the Service for neglect of duty.

The following arrangements in the Vaccinating Department to have effect from the 1st instant :—

In the Concan Division.

Kooshia Yaddoo
Bablia Kanoo
Narroo Yadoo
Mahadoo Venayek
Dhondoo Bin Suddoo
Suddoo Munajee
Casseeram Moolakur
Narrayen Poondlick
} To be Assistant Vaccinators.

In the Island of Bombay.

Frances De Souza
Hormusjee Cowasjee
Bappoo Narrayen
Luximon Gunnoo
Shalum Bundoo
Shaik Abraham
Bhagoo Wagojee
} To be Assistant Vaccinators.

In the Northern Deccan Division.

Shaik Emaum
Gopal Krishna
Ramchunder Pandoorung
Madhurao Dowlut
Annundrow Tatiajee
Damodhur Bappoojee
Narrayen Gunnesh
Gungadhur Ramchunder
Ballajee Bapoojee
} To be Assistant Vaccinators.

In the North-West Division, Guzerat.

Morar Kamchund
Beekin Boolao
Nowelraie Lallajee
Brijoonial Hemuthall
Lulloo Mulloo
Sheoshunker Jeyshunker
Dosoomea Abdoolah
Mooteelall Deoshunker
Muncharam Casseeram
Dahabhaie Pursudraie
Kaober Mooteechund
Turbhowan Bhooderdas
Kewul Bechurdas
Turbhowan Diaram
Dossoo Prehmut Allah
Umechund Bechur
Hurrebhaie Runchore
Chotalall Ramshunker
} To be Assistant Vaccinators.

In the South-East Division, Guzerat.

Venaik Mahadew
Chotum Lall
Goolam Mahomed Ismael
Keysoorow Bappoojee
Eduljee Jewajee
Nowrojee Nanabhoy
} To be Assistant Vaccinators.

The undermentioned individuals to be Assistant Vaccinators, and placed under the respective Civil Surgeons at the Stations specified opposite their names :—

Vittoo Wullud Bappoo	Ahmednuggur.
Essajee Powar	Dhoolia.
Gunput Row	Nassick.
Dourkadass	Rajkote.
Dinshaw Cowasjee	Broach.
Babajee Gunputrow	Kaira.
Venayek Moroba	Tanna.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. RICHARDSON, Deputy Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1853.

The Revd. W. K. Fletcher, Senior Chaplain of Kurrachee, has been allowed leave of absence, for one month from the 27th ultimo, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Government.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1853.

No. 523 of 1853.—The following native promotions are made :—

27th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Eiloo to be subedar, and quarter master havildar Oosman Khan to be jemedar, in succession to Haminath Bajpie, pensioned,—Date of rank, 17th August 1853.

No. 524 of 1853.—Assistant apothecary J. C. Rodrigues is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy.

No. 525 of 1853.—The right honorable the governor in council is pleased to publish the following general order by the most noble the governor general of India in council, No. 639, dated Fort William, the 11th August 1853 :—

The most noble the governor general of India in council is pleased to direct, that eighteen instead of twelve carbines shall be attached to every battery of horse and foot artillery in the three presidencies.

In furtherance of this order, every serviceable Waggon in the three presidencies is to be fitted up to carry three Carbines.

The military board will furnish the boards of the other presidencies with a copy of the Bengal Select Committee's report and sketch of the manner in which the Waggons are to be fitted for carrying the allotted number of Carbines.

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, Lieut. Col.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Mily. Dept.

No. 526 of 1853.—The right honorable the governor in council is pleased to publish the following general order by the most noble the governor general of India in council, No. 637, dated Fort William, 10th August 1853 :—

In continuation of government general order No. 480, of the 10th June last, the situation of " second in command of irregular and local corps" is to be added to class VI. of appointments to be vacated on promotion to the rank of major regimentally.

(Sd.) R. J. H. BIRCH, Lieut. Col.,
Offg. secy. to the govt. of India, in the Mily. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1853.

No. 527 of 1853.—Ensign H. R. Battenshaw, of the the 47th regiment Bengal native infantry, is allowed a urlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1853.

No. 528 of 1853.—The honorable court have granted extensions of leave, for the period specified, to the following officers :—

Captain W. E. Evans, six months.
Surgeon D. A. Carnegie, M. D., do.

No. 529 of 1853.—The leave to proceed to Hooshearpoor, in the Punjaub, on private affairs, granted in G. G. O. No. 310, of the 3rd May last, to lieutenant J. T. Newall, of the 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, is extended to the 30th November next, on the same account.

No. 530 of 1853.—Major E. A. Farquharson, agent for gunpowder, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th September to the 10th October next, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs, captain Glasse, of the artillery, conducting the duties of the agency during major Farquharson's absence, and on his responsibility.

No. 531 of 1853.—The unexpired portion of the leave to Egypt granted to lieutenant J. T. Nicholson, of the 23rd regiment native infantry, in G. G. O. No. 181, of the 16th March last, is cancelled from the 4th May, the date of that officer's return to the presidency.

No. 532 of 1853.—The following order is confirmed :—

By major Carstairs, dated Hyderabad, the 15th May 1853, directing assistant surgeon Bowie, civil surgeon Hydrabad, to receive medical charge of the 6th regiment native infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1853.

No. 534 of 1853.—The line Adjutant at Bhooj, is appointed a 2nd Class Commissariat Agent at that station, from the 15th instant.

No. 535 of 1853.—Lieutenant Brett, 11th Regiment N. I, employed on special duty under the General Department is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle 7th September 1853.

No. 536 of 1853.—Lieutenant S. C. Milford, of the 6th Regiment N. I., is allowed leave of absence for 4 months to proceed to Ceylon on private affairs from the date of his embarkation at Bombay.

No. 537 of 1853.—J. McLennan, Esquire, M. D., Physician General, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, to proceed to the Deccan on private affairs.

No. 538 of 1853.—The order by Brigadier Wilson, K. H., dated Shikarpore the 5th August 1853, appointing Lieutenant Gleig, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., to conduct the duties of Captain Miller, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, upper Scinde, and Superintendent of Bazars at Sukkur, during the absence of the latter officer on sick certificate to Kurrachee, or until further orders, is confirmed.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
(Sd.) A. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Secy. to Govt.

Printed and Published, at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, No. 4, Marine Street, Fort, by T. W. WRAY, for the Proprietors.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI